

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XIX.—No 990.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1805.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is published weekly, at two DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance. Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

STONE HOUSE NEAR THE MARKET.

GEORGE ANDERSON,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has just returned from Philadelphia, where he selected, an elegant and very extensive assortment of

26 Merchandise,

(which he is now opening) consisting of Groceries, Dry Goods, China and Earthen Ware, Cabinet-makers and Carpenters' Tools

Of all descriptions, and a larger and more general assortment of HARD WARE, than has ever been brought to this place.

A great proportion of his goods having been purchased for Cash at Vendue, he is enabled and determined to dispose of them on as low terms (for Cash) as any other store in this town or in the State.

—VIZ.—

Elegant Oilrich Feathers for Ladies' head dresses, Superb Silver Ornament Ribbons, with an assortment of other trimmings

Also, Lace Trimmings, Sen Shawls, Perlians, Peeling and Sattins

Elegant 6 4 Cambric and Jaconet Mullins, plain and figured

Printed Calicoes, Chintzes, Moreens, Durants, Bombazettes, &c.

Silk and other Shawls

Ladies' extra long silk Gloves & Fans of every size

6 4 & 7 5 Superfine and other Cloths

Cafaners, Double mill'd Drab, Coatings, tailed, napped and plain

Irish Linens and Mullin Shirting

Patent Royal Cord, Velvets, Thieletes, Corduroys & Constitution Cords

Silk Velvets for Collars

Toilettes & Mar-tailles quilting

Striped Duvels and Rose Blankets, Flannels, Baise & Checks

A good assortment of Damask & Diaper Table Linen

Cotton and Wool Cards

Knives & Forks, Tea Kettles, Delf

Alfo, Barks, Glauber Salts, and other Medicines

HEMP & TOBACCO,

Delivered at any of the ware houses on the Kentucky river, will be received in payment for the above goods.

30 TAKE NOTICE.

A CHEAP bargain may be had of that convenient and well situated SEAT FOR WATER WORKS, with one hundred and five acres of first rate LAND, at the junction of the Town Fork and South Elkhorn, with a Hemp Mill, Orchards, and other convenient improvements thereon; for which cash, or land near Lexington will be preferred in payment, otherwise land in a good neighbourhood will be taken in exchange. For further particulars, enquire of Alexander Parker of Lexington, or of the subscriber on the premises.

John Calboon.

Dec. 31, 1804.

F. D. J. CALAIS & Co.

TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS.

In the house formerly occupied as the office of the Kentucky Gazette; where they have for sale, a quantity of Manufactured

CHEWING TOBACCO,

SEGARS,

CUT & DRY TOBACCO &c.

of superior quality.

P. S. Wanted immediately, to hire, Four or Five Negro Boys,

from 14 to 16 years of age, to be employed in a tobacco manufactory. Also wanted to purchase, immediately some

TOBACCO of the first quality.

tf Lexington, June 11, 1805.

JOHNSON'S POEMS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

31 LAST NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the late firm of Seitz & Lauman, John A. Seitz, Seitz & Johnson, John A. Seitz & Co. John Jordan jun. John Jordan junior & Co. and John & William Jordan, are requested to come forward immediately and pay off their respective accounts. CURTIS FIELD, who is hereby duly authorized to receive the same. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may rest assured, that indulgence will not be given beyond the first of March, when suits will be indiscriminately instituted.

J. Jordan jr.

N. B.—TOBACCO, HEMP, and HOGS' LARD, will be received at the market price, in payment.

J. J.

Lexington, January 28, 1805.

Geo. M. Bibb,

WILL continue to exercise his profession of counsel and attorney at law, in those circuit courts in which he has heretofore practiced, and in the court of appeals, and court of the United States, for the Kentucky district.

He Offers for sale the HOUSE & LOT which he now occupies.

tf Lexington, Nov. 24, 1804

32 TAKE NOTICE.

THAT on Monday the 9th day of September, being the first day of the next fair day, between the hours of 8 o'clock in the morning, and 4 o'clock in the evening, we shall attend with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Fleming, under an act of Assembly, entitled "an act to reduce into one, the several acts to ascertain the boundaries of, and processioning lands," at the house of Col. Thomas Jones, of said county, and from thence proceed to Jno. Jones's improvement, to take the depositions of sundry witnesses, to establish the special calls of the following entries: (viz) December 1782, Jno. Craig and Robt. Johnson, assignees of John May, assignee of John Jones enters 1000 acres on P. warrant No. 1152, on a N. E. Branch of Licking, about 7 or 8 miles N. E. of the upper Blue Licks, to begin on the creek 50 poles above his improvement, standing on the West side thereof, thence down the same 400 poles thence Westwardly 400 poles, thence N. & Eastwardly for quantity. Also, John Fleming assignee of Wm. Haye enters 1500 acres, on T. W. No. 11510, adjoining John Jones's preemption on the E. side, and John Allison on the West, beginning at Jones's upper corner, on the creek, and running East to Allison's line, thence South to include the quantity entered January 4th 1783. And also to establish the lines and corners of the different surveys made thereon; and to do such other acts as may be agreeable to law. And will adjourn from day to day, until the business is completed.

THOMAS HUGHES,

Wm. P. FLEMING.

August 10th, 1805.

FOR SALE, FOR CASH,

FIFTY ACRES OF LAND,

Part of the tract on which I now

live, in Scott county, on the waters

of Dry run, within two miles of

Georgetown. The quality of this

Land is equal to any in the State, and

the title indisputable.

3w ENOCH BRADFORD.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber

in Fayette county, near Troutman's

mill, on the 29th of April last a

Shawberry Roan Yearling Horse

with a small blaze in his forehead, some very

noticeable marks viz: a small round

blaze in his forehead, forrel mane and

tail, likewise a scar between the

point of his left shoulder and breast,

occasioned by a snag when young.

I will give the above reward to any

person who will secure said Colt and

give information so that I get him

again.

JACOB BAKER.

August 12, 1805.

Taken up by John George, Clark

county, near Boonsborough, a

Bay Mare,

small blaze in her forehead, her right hind foot

white, some saddle spots, supposed to be seven

years old, about 14 hands high, no brand; val-

ued to \$2 dollars. Also, a

Sorrel Horse Colt,

a small blaze in his face, supposed to be two

years old this spring, no brand; valued to 20

dollars. Also, a

Black Horse Colt,

one year old this spring, star and snip in his

forehead, no brand; valued to 10 dollars.

Nicholas Georg.

May 22, 1805.

NOTICE—The commissioners

appointed by the county court of Fayette, will

attend at the house of William Chambers, on

Monday the fifteenth of September, to take

the depositions of sundry witnesses, that their

improvements may be perpetuated, to establish an

improvement, made by David Vance, on the

waters of the Town Fork, on the old Lees-

town road, seven miles from Lexington; and

do such other things as may be deemed neces-

sary and agreeable to law.

William Lindsey.

August 16, 1805.

34

20 A valuable tract of LAND for sale for Cash.

CONSISTING of 600 acres in the State of Ohio, situated on the Miami River; the land is of the first quality, well timbered, a large bottom, on a small water course called Wolf creek, that makes through the whole of it; the land is directly opposite the town of Dayton; the most remote corner not more than a mile and a half from the town; it will be laid off in tracts of 200 acres to suit the purchasers. For terms apply to Doct. James Welsh, of the town of Dayton, who is legally authorized to dispose of the said land—the title is indisputable.

TO RENT.

The Store Room and front Cellar, opposite Mr. Bradford's.

19 JOHN DOWNING;

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to keep a house of ENTERTAINMENT,

in that commodious frame house, on Main Street, opposite the Court house, at the sign of

THE BUFFALO;

where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers, and others who may please to call on him, in the best manner. He is well provided with a variety of the best liquors his Bed-

dining and other accommodations will be furnished equal to any in the Western Country. His Stable is well supplied with Hay, Oats, and Corn, and his Office particularly attentive, and careful. Those who are so obliging as to call on him, may rest assured that they shall receive the greatest attention, and every exertion will be made to make their situation agreeable. Private parties may be accommodated with a room undisturbed by the bustle of a tavern.

Lexington, April 20.

AB. S. BARTON & Co.

Have opened, in the house lately occupied by

LEWIS SANDERS, A HANDSOME and

WELL CHOSEN ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDISE;

which they offer for sale, at the most reduced

prices:

Consisting of

Best London super-

fine, common & coarse

cloths, Double milled drabs,

Napped, twilled and

plain coatings, of va-

rious colours,

Carpeting and India

matting, Baizes, flannels and

blankets, Bennett's patent cord,

Cassimeres, Velvets, fancy & con-

stitution cords, Mercaills quilting, toi-

lunets & swandowns,

Furniture cambric,

and common dimities,

Lace, figured & plain,

and glazed cambric

muslins, Piquet and japanned

ditto, Plain and tambered

jaconet d'Inde,

Book d'Inde,

Superfine India and

British, book, cam-

bric & jaconet hand-

kerchiefs, Bandanna, Madras,

linen and cotton ditto,

India muslins and cal-

icoes, Tickings, Irish linen,

diaper and damask ta-

ble cloths, Fashionable calicoes

and chintzes, Umbrellas & parasols

Black satin, Lutestring and man-

tuns of various colors,

A variety of silks and

other shawls, Fancy trimmings,

Fringe, elegant feath-

ers and artificial flow-

ers, Fashionable English

split straw bonnets,

A handsome assort-

ment of laces, Silk, velvet and plush,

various colours, Crape of ditto,

School books and sta-

tionery, A general assortment

of Carpenters' & ca-

binet makers' tools,

do. of saddlery,

do. of cutlery,

Complete sets of sad-

dlers' tools, Locks, hinges, screws

&c. Desk and bureau

mounting, Kettles and other gun

locks, Fullers' shears of the

best quality, (White's

manufacture,) Large scale beams &

steel-yards, Patent and copper tea-

kettles, Octagon and oval tea-

boards and trawlers, Plated and silver rim

castors, Cut glass bottles,

Brass andirons, shov-

els and tongs, Elegant looking glass-

es, 2 pair cut glass orna-

mental mantle lamps, Best London pewter,

Anvils & best Bright

vices, Crawley steel,

Window glass, Loaf sugar, coffee &

chocolate, Imperial, Hyson,

Young Hyson, & Hyson skin,

Alum, madder, cop-

pers, logwood, Brimstone, ginger, al-

spice, pepper, Nutmegs, cinnamon

and cloves, White and red lead,

Spanish brown and Prussian blue,

Best Spanish and French indigo,

Port Wine, Cognac Brandy,

Mackerel &c. &c. A very general assort-

ment of China, Queens', Cut

and common Glass-ware,

Cotton & wool cards,

&c. &c. &c.

Lexington, August 20, 1804.

TAKEN UP

by John Whitehead, in Fayette county, on

the head waters of Boon's creek; a

BAY HORSE,

about four feet ten inches high, sixteen years

old, branded on the near shoulder and but

not legible; appraised to 91. before

June 10th, 1805.

Leonard Young.

30 FULLING MILL.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he has lately built a Fulling Mill on Stoner, between Hutchcraft's and Smith's mills, and is now ready to do any kind of fulling his customers may please to favour him with, in the speediest and best manner, and upon very reasonable terms. He will dye any colors that are usually dyed in this country. To accommodate his customers, he will receive cloth at Mount Sterling at the house of Andrew Biggs, on the first Monday in every month, and at Paris on the third Monday in every month at the house of Wm. Scott merchant; and will return the cloth dressed at the following court.

John M. Millen.

Dec. 1, 1804.

THE SUBSCRIBER

has just received, a variety of fea-

sonable and assorted, Fresh

8 G O O D S,

VIZ.—Irish Linens, Lutestrings, Un-

orellas, Silk Hoes and Gloves assorted

&c. All coloured Nankeens, and Cot-

ton Goods of most descriptions.—A

quantity of Saddlery, with other articles

in the Hard ware line.—Wines and

Spirits assorted with Groceries, window

Glass, Iron, Steel, Pennsylvania Cast-

ings, &c. &c. Which he will dispose of

on the lowest terms for CASH.

Elijah W. Craig.

REMOVAL.

LAWSON McCULLOUGH.

6 TAILOR,

HAS removed his Shop from

High-street, to a new framed

house on Main and Mill street, ad-

joining Mr. Lewis Sanders, and

nearly opposite Mr. Thos. Hart's

Store. Those Gentlemen who may

please to favor him with their cut-

tom, may depend on having their

work done with dispatch and punc-

tuality, and in the neatest and new-

est fashion.—He has for the accom-

modation of his friends and custom-

ers, (and a little for himself) laid in

a general assortment of the most fa-

table trimmings for cloaths, and a

few pieces of genuine Constitution

cord and Indian Nankeens, all of

which will be sold on the most rea-

sonable

(Continued from our last.)

ALL women of delicacy and good sense are sufficiently attentive to remove any outward foil or visible dirt from their person; but they do not all know, that a vapour too fine to be seen by the eye, is constantly issuing from the pores, the little artificers or mouths of which must therefore be kept clean and unobstructed. For the same reason, the linen and interior articles of dress should be often changed, as they become impregnated with the perspirable matter, and when foul, would not only prevent the escape of any more, but would even have a part of what they had received reabsorbed by the skin and thrown back into the system. The whole dress also should be loose, and as light as may be found consistent with due warmth, so as not to increase perspiration by its heaviness, nor to check either that or the free circulation of the blood by its pressure.

Among many improvements in the modern fashions of female dress, equally favorable to health, to graceful ease and elegance, the discontinuance of stays is entitled to peculiar approbation. It is indeed impossible to think of the old strait waistcoat of whalebone, without astonishment and some degree of horror. We are surprised and shocked at the folly and perverseness of employing, as an article of dress and even of personable ornament, what must have checked youthful growth; what must have produced distortions and deformity; besides occasioning various irregularities and diseases. I need not point out the aggravated mischief of such a pressure on the breast and in the womb in a state of pregnancy; but I must notice a defect very prevalent among the young women of the present day in London, who tho' they have not worn stays, may be fairly presumed to inherit, from their mother, some of the pernicious effects of such a custom.

The injury to which I allude is the want of nipples. This natural defect seems to have originated from the use of laced stays; and as children so often resemble their parents in outward form, it is not improbable that the daughter may bear this mark of a mother's imprudence, and may even transmit it to her own female children. Where stays have never been used, the want of a nipple is as extraordinary as the want of a limb; and no mother is found thus disqualified from discharging one of her most sacred duties. But in London the instances are too frequent to be ascribed to accident, and cannot perhaps be accounted for more satisfactorily, than in the manner here suggested.

Among the means for promoting health and beauty, cheerfulness or good humor is certainly not the least in point of efficacy. It has the happiest influence on the body and mind; it gives a salutary impulse to the blood, keeps all the vital organs in easy and agreeable play, renders the outward deportment highly pleasing, while the perpetual sunshine within, spreads a fascinating loveliness over the countenance. Peevishness or ill humor embitters life, saps the constitution, and is more fatal to beauty than the small pox, because its ravages are more certain, more disgusting and more permanent.

From a late French paper.

THE EMPEROR OF HAITI.

[An overcharged Portrait.]

The two worlds have already echoed the name and the acts of barbarity of J. J. Dessalines; but few persons have learned the train of uninterrupted crimes and atrocities of this African, whose ferocity is at least equal to, if it does not surpass that of tigers.

Dessalines, transported from the coast of Guinea to St. Domingo, served as a domestic to a free negro proprietor, of the name of Dessalines, when the insurrection broke out, he was then called Jean Jacques, and commenced the career of his crimes by assassinating his master, of whose name and effects he immediately took possession. He then joined himself to the bands of Dessalines, who had been proclaimed Chief of the Insurgents. He obtained in this body the command of a small corps, with which, like a torrent, he over-ran the most fertile and populous parts of the country, in order to seek for objects on whom he might exercise his cruelty. Death attended in his train, and pre-

ferred in the most terrible forms—a speedy death was a favour, in comparison of the slow and dreadful tortures which he inflicted on a venerable old man, on the mother of a family, and even on an infant in the cradle. This barbarian has caused a Police Officer, of the name of Blaw, to be nailed to the door of his own house, and ordered his limbs to be cut off by a hatchet, one by one. Soon after, he happened to discover the retreat of a poor carpenter; he wished him to undergo a species of suffering emblematical of his profession: in consequence of which, he had him fastened between two boards, and sawed across. Dessalines had fixed his head quarters in a sugar plantation which necessity alone had induced him to spare. It was there he deposited all the spoils of the unhappy Colonists who had fallen beneath the fury of the blacks. There were seen heaped together in the square, bloody arms and brilliant ornaments; mathematical instruments and iron pots; vessels of plate and foul linen; china vases, and skins of animals; costly diamonds, and human skulls, in the hair of which they remained fastened; superb carpets, and disgusting rags. On certain days these spoils were distributed to those who had executed the greatest number of massacres, or burned the greatest number of habitations; and the great Chief, after having praised their zeal, advanced them accordingly.

Stimulated by cupidity or ambition, Dessalines resolved to secure the good-will of Blawson by a great act of atrocity. One day, when this chief of the blacks had set out on an expedition, which would keep him at a distance for some time, he seized the opportunity of his absence to execute the project he meditated. He advanced rapidly with a force in his hand, towards a part of the island where insurrection had not yet extended its ravages. He succeeded in taking three hundred prisoners, most of whom were women, children and old men, whom he conducted, in chains, to the camp of Blawson; and, on the eve of the day when the chief of the blacks was expected to return to quarters, he caused these three hundred victims to be massacred, and their heads fixed on the spikes which surrounded the first court of the habitation of the chief.

Blawson, on his arrival, contemplated with a ferocious joy, this spectacle so well worthy of such a cannibal. He congratulated Dessalines on his zeal, and appointed him to a situation in his guards, was the cause of the first advancement of this ferocious African in the black army. It was at this time that Toussaint Louverture appeared in the camp of Blawson, who, charmed to find a man, who could read and write, received him and made him his private secretary, and soon after captain of his guards. It was then that the intimacy of Toussaint and Dessalines commenced. This last continued to enjoy the confidence of Blawson, who charged him with the direction of the tortures inflicted on the Whites, who had been made prisoners.

Blawson was not less terrific than Dessalines; this last, and Toussaint Louverture, leagued themselves with a chief of the army, named Jean Francois, and resolved to depose Blawson, whom they sent prisoner to St. Augustine, where he died in despair. Toussaint Louverture then became the only chief of the colony; but a deep laid scheme of Dessalines, and a man of the name of Christophe, overturned the projects of Toussaint Louverture, who was arrested and sent to France. Dessalines, by slow degrees, shook off all authority; he formed for himself a guard and a staff, with which he took possession of the head quarters of the insurgents, commanded the incendiaries, and presided at their massacres.

We already know his horrid proclamations, and the foregoing details give a precise idea of his character. Since he became governor general of the island, he effects a magnificence as expensive as capricious. His army is reduced to 20,000 men, amongst whom there are hardly 5000 fit to carry arms; but in case of a new enterprise by the French, he has adopted a system of defence which must ultimately end in the ruin and destruction of almost all the cities which yet exist in the colony.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 20.

The revenue cutter Louisiana, which has been here some days repairing, had her guns landed, for the greater expedition and safety. On Thursday last the bark wherein they were placed, gave

way, and all the guns but two were lost in the river—although placed 20 or 30 yards from the edge of the stream. The crew aboard the cutter which lay close ashore, about 40 paces from where the guns were, observed the bark giving way, and immediately jumped on shore to save them, but were only able to get off two, which was done at great hazard.

Capt. Newcome has been looking for other guns, and we hope he will get supplied as he will in a few days be ready for sea. This is one of those unforeseen accidents, against which there is no guarding. The nature of our river is such, that no property on its margin is secure, and we know not the moment we may be deprived of our best possession.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.

By the arrival yesterday from Algieras, we learn, that the Spaniards have detained and sent into that place several American vessels. And by accounts received last evening by the ship Polly from Newry, we have the unpleasant intelligence, that the ship Mary, bound from this port to Liverpool, had been detained by a Spanish privateer, and ordered for Bilbao.

We also learn, by the vessel from Algieras, that the U. S. frigate John Adams, and 7 gun boats had arrived at Algieras and failed from thence the 18th June, to join the Mediterranean Squadron.

Capt. Williams of the Greyhound, from St. Domingo, informs us, that the emperor Dessalines arrived at Cape-Francois on the 17th ult. from Port-au-Prince. On the 14th of July three British ships of the line, and six frigates, passed the Cape bound to Martinique, to join the other British forces.

Captain Barber, informs that a number of French and Spanish privateers infest the fourth coast of Cuba, and have made sundry captures of American vessels from England, to New-Orleans; and have made some captures on the north side, and carried them into Porto Cavenas, a small port 20 leagues to leeward of Havana, where they plundered them of all the valuable cargo, and then burnt or abandoned the vessels—and that when he failed there were lying in the harbour of Havana ten or twelve small privateer schooners under French colours, in readiness for sea, destination unknown.

PHILADELPHIA, August 12.

Accounts have been received at New-York from Cadiz, that the U. S. gun boat which was captured near Gibraltar, after trial had been condemned as a lawful prize. War between Spain and the United States was the general topic of conversation at Cadiz. The port was still blockaded. Flour was 12 dollars and rising. Gen. Moreau had embarked the whole of his furniture on board the New-York for Philadelphia, and was to sail immediately.

A private letter from Paris, received by a foreign minister at London, is said to state that an attempt was made to assassinate Bonaparte at Milan, and that he narrowly escaped. He was crowned at Milan the 26th May; he wore an ancient iron crown with which the Lombard Kings were crowned.

The following remark on the present situation of Europe, are taken from the Glasgow Journal of the 14th June:

"Our foreign news for last week, have been inconsiderable. Russia, by accounts coming down to a date in May, appears still to prosecute most strenuously, the extension of her power on the Black Sea. The internal improvement of the empire advances at this time more rapidly than ever. The Georgians, Mingrelians, Circassians, and those other barbarous tribes, which desolate and infest the regions between the Russian and Persian empire, are about to be subdued, restrained and civilized. The Emperor Alexander seems to incline to peace with France, yet prepares for war."

Sweden, speaking in some sort the very voice of Russia, declares against Bonaparte, with spirit and firmness, second only to those of Britain—Denmark is silent, on account of the vicinity of the French troops, or for other reasons, but will not ultimately resist the influence of Russia and Sweden—Prussia still maintains a doubtful part, cautious, but scarcely honorable, and certainly remote from sublime and manly wisdom. The Turkish government acting, like Sweden, under Russian influence, has boldly set the menaces of Bonaparte at defiance—Austria hesitates, maintains a threatening posture and affect, and tries to wrest from Prussia, the pride of being umpire in the present contest—Portugal is still secure in a sort of neutrality, by the prudence of its government, by the readiness of its contributions, by the danger lest Russia should take arms, and Spain revolt, as soon as the Portuguese were actually attacked.—We should not be surprised to learn, that Bonaparte had assented to sacrifice all his other pretensions in an offer of peace upon terms which would procure the general recognition of his powers and titles as Emperor of France and King of Italy.—But should he obtain this much—he will soon demand even ten times more."

By THE PRESIDENT

OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS by the 7th section of the act entitled "An act supplementary to the act entitled, 'An act making provision for the disposal of the public lands in the Indiana Territory, and for other purposes,' it is enacted, "That all the sections heretofore reserved for the future disposition of Congress, and lying within either of the districts established for the disposal of public lands in the State of Ohio with the exception of the section, No. 16, of the salt springs, and lands reserved for the use of the same; and of the other sections or tracts of land, otherwise heretofore specially appropriated, shall be offered for sale in that district within which such reserved sections may lie, on the same terms and under the same regulations as other lands in the same district: Provided, That such sections shall previously be offered to the highest bidder at public sales to be held under the superintendence of the Register and Receiver of the land offices, respectively to which they are attached on the same terms as has been provided for the public sales of the other public lands of the United States, and on such day or days as shall, by a public Proclamation of the President of the United States, be designated for that purpose; And provided also, That no such heretofore reserved section shall be sold either at public or private sale for less than eight dollars per acre."

Wherefore I Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, in conformity to the provisions of the seventh section of the act aforesaid, do hereby declare and make known, that sales for the disposal of the above mentioned lands shall be held at the following times and places, viz.

At Cincinnati, Chillicothe, and Marietta, on the 22d day of October, 1805.

At Zanesville, on the 29th day of October, 1805.

At Steubenville, on the 5th day of November, 1805.

Given under my hand the tenth day of July, 1805.

(Signed) TH: JEFFERSON.

Fire-Wood, Bacon, Oats or Hay, will be received in discharge of debts due the Editor of the Kentucky Gazette.

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

AN away from the subscriber, living near Greenville, Jefferson county, Mississippi Territory, a Negro Man, named

CHARLES,

whom the subscriber purchased from Thomas B. Scott and Robert Scott of Jessamine county, Kentucky. He is a well made black fellow, about 24 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, he stoops a little in his shoulders and has a soft squeaking voice. He made his first appearance in September or October 1803, and was taken up in Robertson county, state of Tennessee, the 21st of July, 1804, where he remained until March 1805, at which time Robert Childress, took him on board his boat to convey him to his owner, and brought him near the mouth of Bayou Pierre creek, when he again made his escape. His clothing at that time is not known to the subscriber. I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend said negro out of the limits of this Territory, and will deliver him to me at my house, or Twenty Dollars for securing him in any jail, and giving me information thereof, so that I get him again; or Twenty Dollars to any person who will apprehend said negro within this Territory, and will deliver him to me at my plantation.

Thomas M. Green.

May 19th, 1805.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT on the first day of October next, (if fair, if not on the next fair day,) we shall attend with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Scott, under an act of Assembly, entitled "An act to reduce into one the several acts, to ascertain the boundaries of and pro-portioning lands," at the house of Robert St. Clair, of said county, to take the depositions of sundry witnesses, to establish the special calls in an entry of one thousand acres of land, made in the name of William Swan; and do such other things as may be deemed necessary, and agreeable to law.

Joseph Nelson,
John Coppedge.

August 26th, 1805.

TAKEN up by William Bate-man, in Jessamine county, a BRIGHT BAY HORSE, about fourteen hands three inches high, and about 13 or 14 years old, his hind foot white, some saddle spots on his back, no brand; appraised to \$50, this 3d day of June 1805. (A copy.)

Saml. Morrow, j. p. f. c.

TAKEN up by John Foster, in Jessamine county, a bright BAY HORSE, about five feet high, about ten or twelve years old, branded S, on the right shoulder, buttock, and jaw, some saddle spots on his back; appraised to \$20, May 29th 1805.

Saml. Morrow, j. p. f. c.



"True to his charge—"

He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumbering at his back;

LEXINGTON, SEPTEMBER 3.

Appointments by the President.

JOHN BRECKINRIDGE Esq. Attorney General for the United States.

JOHN COBURN, Esq. Judge of the Territory of Orleans.

To a Correspondent.

A Poem on the Olympian Springs, is received, and shall appear in our next.

From Vincennes we learn, that Benjamin Parke Esq. is elected member of Congress for the Indiana Territory.

We also learn, that the Canal Company have been incorporated—and it is said they will go into immediate operation as a Banking Company.

COL. BURR, whose late standing upon the theatre of American politics, had given him a reputation of no ordinary distinction, left Lexington on Wednesday last. We have been frequently asked, why we have paid such attention in noticing the movements of Mr. Burr since his arrival in the Western Country. The latter part of his political career, fraught, perhaps, with a degree of duplicity, which can never be satisfactorily defended, has made him an object of attention wherever he has travelled. His talents for intrigue, are considered as unparalleled in America, and his disposition doubted but by few. The subsequent queries have lately appeared in the Gazette of the United States.

Whether any circumstance had come to the knowledge of the writer, which would justify such a publication, we are uninformed. Without giving an opinion as to his views in this Country, we publish the queries, and also state the route, which it is said he is to take from this place—at the same time believing, that if he calculated on withdrawing the affections of the people of the Western States from their Government, he will find himself deceived, if he has not already made that discovery. He is said to have gone from this place to Vincennes, from thence to St. Louis, thence to Nashville, Knoxville, Charleston, and then by water to Orleans.

From the United States Gazette.

QUERIES.

How long will it be before we shall hear of Col. Burr being at the head of a revolution party on the western waters?

Is it a fact that Col. Burr has formed a plan to engage the adventurous and enterprising young men from the Atlantic States to come to Louisiana?

Is it one of the inducements that an immediate convention will be called from the states bordering on the Ohio and Mississippi, to form a separate government?

Is it another that all the public lands are to be seized and partitioned among those states, except what is reserved for the warlike friends and followers of Burr in the revolution?

Is it part of the plan for the new states to grant these lands in bounties to entice inhabitants from the Atlantic States?

How soon will the forts and magazines, and all the military posts at New Orleans, and the Mississippi, be in the hands of Col. Burr's revolution party?

How soon will Col. Burr engage in the reduction of Mexico, by granting liberty to its inhabitants, and seizing on its treasures, aided by British ships and forces?

What difficulty can there be in completing a revolution in one summer, among the western States, with the four temptations, 1st. Of all the congress land—2d. Throwing off the public debt—3d. Seizing on their own commercial revenues—4th. Spanish plunder in conjunction with the British?

The following communication, was yesterday received from a Gentleman of respectability in Danville.

Upon enquiry, we learn, that a considerable sum of money has been subscribed, and actually sent out of the state, for the avowed purpose of rebuilding a Convent and Hospital in Italy, which had been demolished by the French, on their penetrating into that country.

COMMUNICATION.

There is a fellow in this country, begging for a charitable institution in the river Po, in Italy, who calls

himself Petcher, and I have reason to believe, is collecting a considerable number from the citizens of this, as he has already done from those of other States. A Gentleman is now with me, who says, that the said Petcher was seen in Richmond, and personally known by a Mr. Chevalier, a gentleman of great respectability of that place, and pronounced an Impostor and Swindler. If the different printers in the State, will make this circumstance public, they may be of service to such of their fellow citizens as have not already suffered by their credulity.

COMMUNICATIONS.

By a gentleman just arrived from Orleans, information has been received, that a body of the Chickasaw, headed by Capt. Colbert, had made an attack upon the Osages, but were cut to pieces by the latter. This warfare, in some measure confirms the various accounts hitherto published relative to the hostile intentions of the Indians east of the Mississippi, towards the Osage nation. Colbert escaped, and has returned home; but captain Underwood, a distinguished chief of the Chickasaw, who was well known in the United States as the travelling companion of the late captain Lewis, the agent of Indian affairs, fell in the conflict.

Ind. Gaz.

DIED at Natchez on the 9th instant, **WILLIAM MURRAY**, Esquire, attorney at law, formerly of Kentucky. In the death of this gentleman, Society has lost a distinguished member. As a man of sound unblemished integrity, Mr. Murray had no superior; and possessed in an eminent degree all the qualities of social benevolence, humanity and patriotism. As a member of the Bar, he was adequate to the most profound investigations. As a legislator, he was an ornament to the councils of deliberation. Mr. Murray had filled several distinguished offices under the government of Kentucky. In the capacities of attorney general and secretary of state, he acquitted himself with much honor and ability. Few men who pass from the stage of life, leave behind them a reputation more unfilled with respect, than Mr. Murray; and few ever possessed talents better calculated to have been more extensively useful to mankind. He will long be lamented by his friends, his family and Society in general.

ASPECT OF SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Were we to judge from the present aspect of our Spanish relations, the prospect is overcast with many serious symptoms of an approaching storm. It is to be lamented, that neither the physical situation, the temperate policies or the pacific disposition of this country, can secure it from the wicked and despotic influence of European cabinets. Men of expanded intelligence, will perceive in the late purchase of Louisiana, it is true, every advantage to the American empire, which might comport with its future prosperity and happiness. But so much has that country in former years, been the sport of French and Spanish speculation, that although the transfer to America, was founded on the purest principles of justice, so far as it related to the views of this country, yet, it is not probable, that the same motives actuated the tyrannical chief, who rules at will all the Southern nations of Europe. There is but little doubt but most of the important measures of the Spanish court, are the offspring of his lawless caprice. The complex and overbearing policy of his plans, originally suggested the purchase of Louisiana from the Spaniards. The same policy transferred it to America. It is believed that both Spain and America were actuated in the respective negotiations on this subject, by honorable intentions. A perfect knowledge of the ambitious temper of the French chief, and of the importance of Louisiana and its dependencies, will enable the mind to perceive a policy, in the cabinet of France, very different in its nature and tendency in regard to our late acquisition.

It is believed, that when France purchased Louisiana from Spain, it was done by the former to effect some important revolution in the politics and temper of the Americans, in favor of itself. It is equally presumable, that when it was transferred by France to this country, it was effected, not upon principles of good faith, but with a view to other objects. France well knew, that the Americans were disposed to make the purchase; its chief wanted money. A sale could be made, under such a solemn aspect, as to acquire the sum stipulated for its purchase and to apply it to an immediate active operation. France further knew, that there existed several important topics to be discussed with respect to the limits of the purchased territory, before the Americans could define the extent of their acquired dominion, and lay claim to its absolute sovereignty. These discussions were to be made with the court of Spain. The French chief knew that this cabinet was so far under his control, that he could at any moment forbid the Spaniards to enter into a negotiation that might hereafter preclude France from a pretext for quarrelling with America, or that might disappoint the projects of its tyrant.

ed for settling the limits of the American purchase, we find that the discussion is not willing to be made, by the power which alone has the power to make it; Spain treats the nation with contempt; and yielding to French influence, precipitates herself on the eve of a war with the United States, excites her American dominions to insult and aggression, her commerce to destruction and her character to censure, for the sake of preserving her miserable existence at home, from the machinations of a foreign

despot. Pitiable is the condition of States, when they are thus compelled to suffer abuse; and when the power to redress injury is left in the hands of the oppressors, servile fear of a cowardly apprehension, and the ambition to exist, even in infamy!

Placing the conduct of Spain, however, out of the present question, let us enclose into the ground, of that policy which seems most likely to influence the French cabinet in this affair.

Louisiana is an object too important to France, to be relinquished without a struggle to maintain it. It possesses all the capacities in its natural position and productions, to yield those aids to commerce, naval constructions, and stores, and military supplies, which to a nation like France are of the first necessity, in a career of insatiable ambition.

These aids are not to be sought through the medium of an equitable commerce, or by an honorable policy, which disdains to owe the prosperity of its object to a triumph over good faith and principle. No. The exclusive sovereignty of the country, must be either possessed by France, or if attached to any other power, its destiny must be subjected to the control of its chief, who will regulate its commerce upon his own terms. That chief perceives in the island of Cuba, the Golden Key that unlocks the treasures of an immense country, which in future years will be unrivalled by the other parts of the globe in the abundance of its productions, and its resources of active wealth. To possess the exclusive occupancy of this key, will be to possess the means of regulating the commerce of the Gulf of Mexico, at will, even if shame, and the fear of dishonor, should tempt him to lay aside his pretensions to the neighboring continental country. In the vast range of his ambition, his fancy may easily suggest to him the means of acquiring this island from the feeble cabinet of Spain, either by cession or force. In this case, France will possess the same advantages from the Gulf trade, in America, which the several powers of Europe have derived from the trade of the Mediterranean, whilst in possession of the island of Malta and the Rock of Gibraltar. Fortified and converted into a depot for military armaments and stores, it will command the commerce of the greatest part of N. America, and extort privileges of peculiar advantage to itself, from every commercial nation in the world. The French cabinet is too enlightened not to have perceived these things; and to this view of the subject may reasonably be attributed the failure of our negotiations at Spain. With this object also, may be connected the mysterious maritime operations of the French and Spaniards in the West-Indies.

The principles upon which these European operations are supposed to be founded, and the true temper of the French cabinet with respect to America, have been lengthily discussed, in a Pamphlet, entitled "Political Reflections &c. on the Cession of Louisiana;" printed by Mr. Bradford in the winter of 1803.

The Society of Agriculture and Arts at Paris, has been lately occupied with the improvement of the Plough, and with much ceremony & compliment have decreed the offer of the Medal to our President for his valuable communications on that subject—the following is a translation from the *Moniteur* of part of the proceedings of the Society.

"The Society takes honor to itself for decreeing the 2d Medal to the illustrious Jefferson, President of the United States of America. It is interesting indeed to see the First Magistrate of a great republic, lending his talents and name, to the humble instrument of labor—and it is a circumstance worthy of remark in the history of the age, & of the new world, that America having received the Plough from Europe, returned the present perfect and complete. The Society cannot offer Mr Jefferson a more expressive mark of their gratitude, than by sending him a collection of the memoirs of this assembly, and an account of its proceedings—this homage indeed is the only one worthy of the friend of the plough—for an elevated mind, a generous heart receives for a service it renders mankind, its true recompense in the benefit itself."

NOTE.—Mr. Arnbrong, ambassador to his Imperial Majesty of the United States, was invited to attend the sitting to receive the medal destined for the President, but his health did not permit him to appear.

Norfolk Herald.

ALEXANDRIA, August 8.

ANOTHER MURDER!

It is with regret that we announce the sacrifice of another victim at the shrine of the sanguinary practice of duelling. Yesterday morning, at 6 o'clock, a duel was fought between Mr. *Evans M. Lyles*, of this town, and Mr. *John F. Bowie*, of Piscataway, Maryland, at John's Springs, about six miles from this town, on the Virginia side of the Potomac. They exchanged shots at fifteen feet distance; when unfortunately, Mr. L. received his antagonist's ball a little below the right breast, the ball passed through his liver, and he expired a few minutes past eleven o'clock yesterday.

John A. Burford, the person apprehended on suspicion of wounding and robbing Mr. Peters, on Tuesday underwent his final examination before the magistrates, and was committed for trial at the next court, which commences on the fourth Monday in November next.

NORFOLK, August 12.

From the Bridgetown Gazette Extraordinary. Four o'clock, Tuesday afternoon.

Defeat of the Brest Fleet.

A report has just reached us, received by L'Eclair, King's schooner, from St. Kitt's and which has been communicated to Rear Admiral Cochrane, of the DEFEAT of the BREST FLEET by Admiral Gardner. This is stated to have been derived from Martinique, where it was communicated by a frigate in 22 days from France, and inserted in the Gazette of that Island—and was confirmed by a corvette which arrived the day following, stated that Admiral Gardner had taken six sail and sunk three of the Line. L'Eclair spoke in American vessel from Martinique, which corroborated these accounts, and added, that it was generally believed at Martinique.

BOSTON, August 7.

The Boston Centinel says, we have seen a letter from a gentleman in Paris, dated May 26, which says, Jerome Bonaparte was presented to the King of Italy at Milan, the day before his coronation; and received in full favor and grace. It is said he is to marry the Queen of Etruria. Jerome's wife is now called Mrs. Patterson; she was forbidden to land and ordered immediately back to America. It is said however, that she is to have a French pension.

It is known, that the pope has annulled the marriage of Jerome Bonaparte with our beautiful country-woman; and it is probable, that his brother, the emperor and king, will endeavor to strengthen his alliance with some of the continental powers, by marrying Jerome to some one of their branches. Bonaparte has shown a singular anxiety to procure husbands for his queen of Etruria. In every personal qualification she is said to be the very reverse of Mrs. Jerome Bonaparte, and the first husband Bonaparte could procure for her was the late deformed dwarf, the king of Etruria. The emperor has more than once endeavored to coax his son-in-law, prince Beaucharnois, to wed the widow queen; but he has declared off;—and now, it seems, Jerome is to espouse her. We cannot think after having sat at so fair a feast as his lovely American bride has spread before him, he will very readily consent to "batten on the moor."

August 12.

By the ship John Adams and Sally Anne, from Liverpool, we have received our regular files of London papers to the 5th July, from which we have been enabled to make very copious extracts. The leading articles of intelligence are those relating to the political affairs of the continent, which also opposed to the project of a united and vigorous prosecution of the war against France, are at the same time, inauspicious to the hope, which has been entertained of peace, as the natural consequence of a failure of continental alliances. G. Britain can never be brought to make peace with France, while she continues her present military establishment; and if obstacles shall eventually oppose a coalition of the northern powers, in a war, which was entered into from no light, trivial, or partial cause, England will continue to fight on single handed; wisely preferring the sacrifice of her revenue, to the degradation of such a state of peace as France would offer.

A paper of July 5, contains an interesting debate in the house of Lords on the 4th July, upon colloquial intercourse with America.

The same paper says, Lord Sidmouth, (Mr. Addington) is reported to have resigned his seat as President of the Council. Those connected with him, or allied to him by political friendship, of course will follow his example. On the cause and consequences we at present forbear to comment.

The articles of impeachment against Lord Melville was ordered to be printed on the 4th July, and to be taken upon the 8th. There are eight specific charges; five of them amount 84,000l. deficiency; the other three regard the supposed violation of the law in drawing the naval money, &c.

FIRE!—An alarming fire, at Woolwich arsenal, (Eng.) on the 29th June, destroyed two long ranges of wooden store-houses; and threatened the destruction of the Magazine, in which was between two and three hundred thousand barrels of powder. By great exer-

tions it was saved; and the alarm excited by the danger allayed.

LONDON, June 29.

Intelligence is said to have reached government, of the determination of Austria to co-operate in a decisive and vigorous manner against France, in consequence of the consolidation of the Liguian Republic with the empire of Bonaparte, who is stated, on receiving a dispatch at Milan from Vienna, to have declared, that as Francis seemed tired of the imperial crown, he should take the first opportunity of adding it to his own. Those who circulate, and those who give credit to such absurd rumours, are equally contemptible.

The French Minister at Edinburgh has most peremptorily insisted, that all the emigrants resident there, do instantaneously quit that city and its dependencies.

JULY 2.—The House of Commons have voted to rescind their resolution, directing the Attorney General to prosecute Lord Melville in a court of justice; and voted that he be impeached of high crimes, &c. before the House of Lords. Messrs. Fox, Whitbread, Gray, Sheridan, &c. are of the committee to conduct the impeachment. A bill has been brought into Parliament to indemnify Trotter, in order to make him an unexceptionable and intrepid witness against Lord Melville.

A Messina article of June 17 says—That an American squadron consisting of thirteen vessels of different sizes, of which part is in our port, and the other in Syracuse, is shortly to make a new attack on Tripoli.

Notwithstanding various reports in the public papers, it is not altered that Mr. Monroe, the American Minister, had left Madrid on the 26th of May. Whenever he leaves that city, he comes immediately here to resume his station; and then Mr. Erving, late Consul and Agent of the U. States, and Charge d'Affairs here, goes to Madrid, as Secretary of Legation, and Charge d'Affairs to that Court. General Lyman has succeeded Mr. Erving in his late employment here.

JULY 3.—We informed the public yesterday, that his Majesty has lately been unfortunately afflicted with a complaint in his eyes. It is with deep regret we have to state to day, that the complaint is of a most serious nature.

We received this morning the Paris papers to the 26th, and Dutch to the 27th ult. The decree for incorporating Genoa has been carried into execution, and on the 11th of June, that ancient Republic was finally destroyed, and the French flag hoisted upon all the fortifications and ships in the harbor!

Hopes we are happy to state, are now entertained, that the cataract will not extend to both his Majesty's eyes. His Majesty we are rejoiced to state, is otherwise in most excellent health.

June 20.

The report which we mentioned a few days since, of an attempt having been made at Milan to assassinate Bonaparte, is in some degree confirmed by the last French papers, which hint that some spies have been detected in that city, whose object was, to change a day of joy into a day of mourning.

PARIS, June 15.

The new order of Knighthood, of the Iron Crown, is to consist of 500 knights, 100 commanders, and 60 Great Officers. 200 of the order of Knighthood, and 25 places of Commanders, are to be conferred upon an equal number of those French officers and soldiers who have distinguished themselves in the battles by which the Italian kingdom has been established.

The motto of the Order of the Iron Crown will be—God has given it, not me; woe be unto him who dares to attack it!—It is to be suspended from an orange ribbon with a green border.

By letters from Bayonne, of the 6th June, the following important news from the Isle of France, received by the vessel Glavin Van Chambois, is communicated; namely, that Admiral Lincolns has made himself master of twenty English ships, ten of which are said to belong to the East India Company.

PHILADELPHIA, August 12.

The information said to be received at New-York of the condemnation of one of the American gun boats, proves to be a fabrication. The vessel was originally attacked, under the impression that she was British, as it is a common practice

with vessels of that nation to hoist the flag of neutrals; but on the moment of her entrance of the port of Algiers, on application to the Spanish commandant, the vessel was liberated, and we believe failed a long while the rest of the Squadron for her destination. We may soon expect to see the results of their operations, as they were expected to open the campaign early in May.

Report confidently assures us, that six 74 gun ships are immediately to be built, and that Mr. Fox is now collecting the timber, for the one which is intended to be built at the seat of Government. The more than suspicious conduct of the court of Spain, may probably justify this measure, but we sincerely hope and believe, that no measures tending to widen the breach with that monarchy, will be taken by our Government, until all those means have failed, which may be expected from the wisdom, coolness and prudence of the present administration.

Alexandria Expressor.

We are informed from Washington, that the frigates United States and Boston, are ordered to be put in readiness for immediate service.

Nothing is more vain, than for a woman to deny her age—she cannot deceive herself, who is the only person concerned about it. If a man dislikes a woman because he thinks her of the age she is, he will only dislike her the more, by being told she is younger than she seems to be, and, consequently looks older, than she ought to do. The anno domini of her race, will weigh more than that of her register.

STOLEN.

ON Friday evening, or Saturday morning last, out of my house, an **OLD VIOLIN**; the maker's name (Duke) stamped on the back in two places. Any person giving information so that I can get it, and prosecute the thief, shall receive FIVE DOLLARS reward.

Joseph Green.
Lexington, Sept. 3, 1805.

WEDDING WREN.

I have just opening a new and handsome assortment of **MERCHANDISE**, in Mr. William Morton's new brick house, on Main street, opposite Mr. John Jordan's corner, which he will sell very low for Cash.

Lexington, Sept. 2, 1805.

STRAYED.

FROM Mrs. Russell's, near Lexington, about two months since, a **Dark Bay Horse**, about fourteen and an half hands high, with a black mane and tail, three years old, no brand or mark recollected, paces very well and trots. Any person taking up the said horse, and delivering him to the subscriber, shall be generously rewarded, and all expenses paid.

Joseph Green.
Lexington Sept. 3, 1805.

SALT WORKS.

I WILL rent two Furnaces at the Goose-Creek Salt Works, in Madison County, with convenient houses, for the accommodation of workmen &c.—The water is good, the wood convenient, and the terms will be very reasonable. Possession will be given the 1st October next.

John Patrick.
Madison, 1st Sept. 1805.

Strayed or Stolen.

FROM the subscriber, in Lexington, on Saturday night the 1st instant, a **Black Mare**, about fourteen and a half hands high, 8 or 9 years old, has a large long head, and short bow neck, no white hairs except on her back as saddle spots, had all round, branded on the near shoulder O; naturally trots very short, works well in gear, and has a lump about the size of a partridge egg, under her jaw, occasioned by the curb. Whoever will take either the mare or foal, and give me full information as will enable me to get either of them, shall be handsomely rewarded.

N. Prentiss,
Lexington, 31 Sept. 1805.

Clarke Circuit, July Term, 1805.

Benjamin Blackwell, Complainant, vs. William H. Woodward, Defendant. **IN CHANCERY.**

THE defendant not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to the act of Assembly, and rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth.—On the motion of the complainant by his counsel—it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of the next October Term, and answer the complainant's bill.—That a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for eight weeks successively.

A Copy, Test, Saml. M. Taylor, c. c. c.

All kinds of Blanks for sale at the office.



"TO SOAR ALOFT ON FANCY'S WING."

FROM THE POLITICAL OBSERVATORY.

SONG,

Composed for, and Sung at, the late Masonic Celebration, in Chesterfield.

THAT God who instructed the planets to roll,
And the Sun at what moment to rise,
Implanted in man his own likeness, the soul,
And bade him be happy and wise.
He bade him in love and in friendship combine,
To science and virtue attend,
In the sweets of society freely to join,
And his deeds with fair Charity blend.

Man was made, as himself, so his neighbor to love,
To be ever attentive and kind;
Four beams on the wounds of affliction, and prove
Relief to the sorrowing mind;
Of his goods to impart to the needy and poor,
The widow and orphan sustain;
And ne'er spurn the sufferer away from his door,
But the child of Misfortune retain.

Philanthropy never elated herself—
By Virtue and Friendship inspir'd,
She pleaded in real Misfortune's behalf,
The modest and ever reticent;
Fidelity, clad in robes of Content,
Morality leads in her train,
And each social Virtue is steadily bent,
To banish all sorrow and pain.

If aught upon earth raise a Mason above
The general mass of mankind,
'Tis benevolence, charity, brotherly love,
To no nation nor party confin'd.
Each man upon earth is a brother we know,
In the circle of nature combin'd,
And the great, poor, and rich, the illustrious
And low,
In the grave the same level will find.

"TRIFLES LIGHT AS AIR."

EFFECT OF ORTHOGRAPHY AND PUNCTUATION.

THE husband of a pious woman having occasion to make a voyage to sea, his wife sent a note to the person to be read on the Sabbath following; but instead of spelling and pointing it properly, she wrote it thus:

"H—W—, having gone to see his wife, desires the prayers of the church and congregation, that he may be mercifully preserved." (Will. Mirror.)

From the N. E. Republican.

To S. SCRAPER, Esq.

Sir,
I don't know what you meant when you urged me to visit town. You told me I should find the folks very clever, and see a great many lights. I partly believed you; and so yesterday, I paid a visit to my wife's half sister, Mrs. Tumbleup, who you know, lives in a house jammed in among a great pile of houses, with a door-yard about as wide as a carrot bed—I got to town about 10 o'clock in the morning; and on enquiring of a young fellow where sister lived, he told me to ride down — street to the corner of the green, turn round the printing office corner, and after going down — street to Mr.—'s I must turn round to my left, and there sister lived at the first house on the right hand just at the head of — street. "Much obliged to ye," says I—"now I know just as well as I did before." The puppy bawled out a laughing; and I was left to enquire again, or find my way alone. The next man I spoke to, proved a little more civil: he went with me till he could point out the house, and then wished me a good morning.

I found sister's folks at breakfast, late as 'twas; they seemed glad enough to see me; but looked very crooked at my old boots: and when I asked where I should turn the old horse, they went to the door, and pointing away down street, told me that Mr.—'s stable was there. I thought this plaguy odd, feeling I'd come a courting; however, I began to think I must do as I was bid; nor find fault, so I scrambled away through the mud, and saw old Sorrel safe in a stable as big as a meeting-house.

By the time I had got back to sister's, and told wife's and the children's love to her, and all that, the clock struck twelve. I was glad, I had eaten a very early breakfast, and began to be pretty sharp fer. However, I had my longing for my pains for the deace a bit, of dinner did see till after two o'clock: we then sat down to a fine piece of roast beef; but it wasn't half roasted; so that I rose from table about as hungry as I sat down.

After dinner, I was preparing to go down to the water side, to do some business for one of my country neighbors, when sister told me I must be back by half past four to tea. I obeyed her punctually, and judging from our country practice, I hoped I should find some butter-cakes and ham, to make amends for my tough dinner.—On my return at the tea hour, I found several young folks at

the house, who I suppose had come to see sister's oldest girl, Sophy. When I first got in, Sophy got up and made a curtsy, and told them that I was uncle Brushwood, and then told me who they all was; but I've forgot now, and besides, I must hasten to tell you about my tea-cake, the very pickle of all the plagues which this devilish town visit has brought upon me.

After we had waited about half an hour, a little negro came out of the kitchen, with a towel tucked under his chin, luging along a great tin platter as big as a bread tray. I stared like an owl, and could not tell what to make on't. The platter had about a peck of tea cups on't, all full, besides a sugar pot, and I don't know what else: and to top off all, the puppy brought it right up to me. I started back—the young folks titter'd like a flock of black-birds—sister scowld and call'd out, "brother don't drink hyson—I forgot it!" The negro then carried it to the rest: they all took a cup off the platter, and first put a bit of sugar into't, and then drizzled in about three drops of milk out of a little thing no more like a milk cup than a grid-iron. They held their tea cups in their hands, and began to sip, red not as 'twas; and sister said, "you'd better try our hyson, brother—I guess you'll like it." I tho't I must do as I was bid again; and so I try'd to work it as the rest did—I got my cup into my hands; but I'm sure 'twas hotter than the rest; for the very saucer burnt my fingers; and at this moment along came the negro again with another platter full of bread and butter and cakes. I took a thumping slice of bread and butter—And now, Mr. Scrapper, had you lean me, at this moment you would have pitied me from your very soul.

In one hand I held the tea cup as hot as a warming pan; and in the other a great bit of bread and butter: and for my life I couldn't tell which way to go to work, to eat the one or drink the other. The sweat ran down my face with mere vexation; but at length, as I was doleful hungry, I made a greedy bite at my bread; in doing this, I tilted the tea cup in 't'other hand, so that sister's hyson slopp'd over on my fingers, and foaled me so intolerably, that down went bread and butter, tea cup and all. The butter side of the bread fell flat on the knee of my new flat velvets, which destroyed their remarkable beauty; and the hyson after scalding my other knee to a blister, run down my boot to my very toes.—Up I jump'd and caper'd about the room like a bell sheep: the boys and girls ran out of the room, and left sister and me together. I wiped my velvets, while she was picking up the fragments of my tea cup; and as she carried them into the kitchen, I seized my hat, took French leave, got old Sorrel from the stable, and after a ride of five hours, I got safe home at ten o'clock at night.

I need not tell you that our folks were dolefully frightened to see me return at that hour. I shall conclude with telling you, that if you happen to call pretty soon, you may see my new velvets half spoilt—poor me, limping round the house with a scald on my knee as big as a leather apron—and wife a scolding like a bedlamite, because, as she says, I've disgraced the family.—However, if I ever go to town a courting again, they may ship me for a jackass, to the West Indies.

Wife and the girls send their compliments; and I am without any compliments.
Your Friend,
SOLOMON BRUSHWOOD.
W—, June 12th, 1805.

2 NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to RIDGELY and FISHBACK, FISHBACK & STEELE or J. FISHBACK, are requested to pay their respective accounts to col. Deedman, who is authorized to collect and receipt for the same.

At a meeting of the board of Trustees of the town of Lexington, August 23, 1805. Ordered, that John Bradford, John Jordan Jun. Thomas Bodley, and Thomas Whitney, be a committee to contract for the paving of Main street, in front of all the lots between Main-Cross street, and Mulberry street, which the owners thereof fail to commence paving, on or before the 15th day of September next.

A copy. Teste,
William Todd, Clk.

WANTED,

A Person well qualified, to attend the Bar, and keep the Books of the

EAGLE TAVERN.

None need apply except he be well recommended.

WILLIAM SATTERWHITE.

BLANK DEEDS.

For sale at this office, by the quire or single one.

REMOVAL.

LEWIS SANDERS,

HAS removed to the first apartment in the New Brick Buildings adjoining the frame houses where he formerly kept, where he has opened in a spacious and convenient store and counting house, and has on hand,

A Large and Very General Assortment of CHOICE GOODS;

Amongst which are,
Wood's Superior London Cloths and Cafimers.
Bennet's Patent Cord.
Fashionable Toilet Wafcoatg.
Swans down do.
Fancy and Constitution Cords.
Velvets &c.
Coatings, Frizes, Beafrials and Flannels, variety of colors.
An elegant assortment of Chintzes of the newest and most fashionable patterns.
Laced Cambricks.
Loom spotted Picquet, jasp'd.
Dimiti, Cambrick, Plain ditto, Tamboord, Jaconet and India and British Book Mullins.
Coloured Cambricks.
Coarse Mullins.
Cambrick flannels.
Jaconet and Book Handkerchiefs.
Silk Velvets.
Lexington.

Coach Making.

THE Subscriber informs his friends in particular, and the public in general, that he carries on the above business, in all its various branches, at his shop on Main Cross Street, nearly opposite Mr. Robert Holmes's; where every article in his business may be had on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

Richard Ashton.

Lexington, July 16, 1805. 2m

24 MADNESS.

An effectual remedy on the human body, for that dreadful malady the bite of mad animals—it being the remedy that Dr. Stoy of Lebanon, of Pennsylvania, has effected so many cures with—A number of persons have been cured by Dr. Stoy and myself, that had violent symptoms of the hydrophobia, from one 'til two days raging. The cure can be effected as long as the constituent part of the blood is not separated; which will happen sooner or later, according to the state of body, or the effect of the bite. I would advise every person to make application as soon as the person has received the infection. No trust can be expected for the above.

Michael Sebaag.

Lexington, March 18th, 1805.
N. B. The various Printers in the Western States are requested to give the above a place a few times in their respective papers.

Dr. SCHAAG wishes to instruct a Pupil or two, to practice Medicine and Surgery.

All persons indebted to M. SCHAAG for medical services, are requested to settle and discharge their respective balances, as no longer indulgence can be given. It is to be hoped that no compulsive measures will be necessary.

TWO APPRENTICES

TO the Tobaccoist's business, are wanted immediately, by

Godfrey Bender, High Street, Lexington.

Who has for sale a quantity of Manufactured Chewing TOBACCO, and SEGARS;

Also—Rappes, French Rappee, & Scotch SNUFF, of superior quality.

March 6, 1805.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable spot of ground whereon I now live, in Clarke county, Boon's creek, ten miles east of Lexington, containing 50 acres, ten of which is cleared, a good Log House, Kitchen and Stable, a never failing spring of fresh water, and a WELL of excellent SULPHUR WATER, impregnated with salt, where medical virtues have been experienced and have effected great cures of almost every kind of disease that attends the human body. It is the opinion of physicians, that if it were somewhat longer impregnated with salt, it would be equal, if not superior to the Olympian springs. There is also a Tub Mill containing two pair of Laurel Hill bones, but somewhat impaired at present, and an excellent seat for custom as any in the state, five miles from Boon's landing, and a very good road. There is also a good horse mill. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living on the premises.

WILLIAM WATSON.

Clarke county, Aug. 20, 1805.

WILSON'S

Grammar, For Sale at this Office.

I WANT to hire, an experienced COOK,

By the year.

R. BRADLEY.

Feb. 26, 1804.

Charles Wilkins,

the Brick House opposite the Court House, lately occupied by Messrs. Parker and Gray, an Extensive Assortment of Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Queens' Ware, Groceries, Crowley Steel, & Dorsey's best Iron;

Which will be sold cheap for CASH or HEMP.

Lexington, 3d May, 1804.

Four or five Journeymen Rope-Makers wanted. None need apply but good workmen.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

700 acres Military Land, lying on Brull creek, N. W. T. where the road crosses from Limestone to Chillicothe; this tract contains about three hundred acres of rich bottom, the remainder is well timbered; has on it a good mill seat, and is an excellent stand for a public house.

500 acres ditto ditto, lying on Clover Lick creek, a branch of the East fork of the Little Miami, N. W. T. in a good neighborhood, about three miles from Dunhams-Town, seven from Williamsburg, and eleven to twelve from the Ohio river.

1000 acres ditto ditto, lying on Brull creek, a few miles from New Market, N. W. T.

5000 acres, lying on Bank Lick creek, Kentucky, part of two tracts, containing 6000 acres, surveyed and patented for William Jones.

4000 acres, Clarke county, Kentucky, part of a tract of eight thousand acres, surveyed and patented for Richard Chinnorth.

3332 2-3 acres, Mazon county, Kentucky, part of 5000 acres, surveyed and patented for George Underwood.

1200 acres, Mazon county, Kentucky, surveyed and patented for Moody and M. Millin.

1000 acres Military land, on the waters of Russell's creek, Green river.

325 acres, Jefferson county, Kentucky, about four miles from Louisville, 40 acres of this tract is cleared.

116 1-2 acres, Franklin county, Kentucky, on the North fork of Elk horn, about six miles from Frankfort; on this tract are considerable improvements.

A House and well improved Lot in the town of Paris, on Main street, and adjoining Mr. Hughes's tavern.

An Inn and Out Lot in said town.

Also a House and well improved Lot in this place.

The above described property will be sold low for CASH, HEMP and TOBACCO, or on giving bond with good security, a considerable credit may be had.—For further particulars, enquire of Andrew F. Price, attorney in fact for (or to the subscriber.)

JOHN JORDAN Jun. Lexington Kentucky, January 13, 1805.

8 COACH MAKING

BY

WYATT & REDD,

On Main Street, above Mr. Wilson's Tavern, Lexington, (K.)

Three or Four APPRENTICES Wanted.

GENTLEMEN binding their sons to the above business, may depend on every pains being taken to improve their morals, as well as to instruct them in a genteel and profitable trade. No youth will be taken for a shorter time than five years, and his clothing found for the three first, and well recommended.

This business is carried on in all its various branches, on a very extensive scale; and they pledge themselves to make good any defect in their work, gratis.

July 16, 1805. 6m.

20 Eagle Tavern.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has lately opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, in that large, commodious building, on Main street, lately occupied by the Bank, and nearly opposite the Court house, in the town of Lexington, where he is prepared to accommodate travellers, and others who may be so obliging as to call on him, in the best manner. He is constantly supplied with the most genuine liquors of different kinds; his bedding is extensive, and attended to with care and from the size of his stable, he is in hopes to render it as commodious as any in the state; and as he will always keep on hand a large quantity of hay, oats, and corn, together with a good oiler, he flatters himself, that he will be enabled to accommodate his visitors in every manner that may suit their convenience.

WILLIAM SATTERWHITE.

Lexington, April 22, 1805.

A STAGE COACH, COACHEE & CHARIOT,

will be constantly kept for hire, at the Travellers' Hall. Parties may engage the above carriages, with good horses and careful drivers, upon the shortest notice, by application to

ROBERT BRADLEY

Lexington, June 28, 1805.

B. Good SADDLE HORSES

for hire. R. B.

BLUE, RED, GREEN, YELLOW & BROWN DYING. 106

I WILL color cotton and linen with a hot dys, which I will warrant to stand, or return the money, and on as reasonable terms as any dyer in Lexington. I will dye wool a deep blue at 1s. 6d. per pound.

HUGH CRAWFORD,

At the sign of Dr. Franklin in the old court-house, corner of Main & Cross-streets, Lexington.

September 13th, 1803.

N. B. If you want to have your cotton coloured free from spots, tye your cuts loose.

H. C.

Kentucky or New-Orleans Boats.

WANTED—One MAN, who understands the building of New-Orleans Boats; to bring down Coal;—FOUR BLACK MEN, who understand using the broad axe. Also TWO MEN who understand the whip saw; to whom generous wages will be given per month. For terms, apply to John Kiefer, sign of the White Horse, opposite the market, Lexington.

Or, Proposals will be received at said place, to build boats to bring down coal, at a certain sum, as per agreement, per boat.—Apply at said John Kiefer's, as above.

TAKE NOTICE.

To whom it may concern, that all persons whatever, are publicly warned from taking off Coal, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Planks, Spars, Logs, or working Salt pits, Caves, or taking any thing whatever, (except those who live upon the lands, and there only what corn and meat they make,) upon a certain tract called Carnar's patent, beginning on the North Fork, on the left hand side, going up, of the North Fork of the Three Forks of Kentucky, above Jacob Miller's, and running down said river, below and nearly opposite to Surgeon creek, and running nine miles back in the country; or otherwise they will be prosecuted with all the severity that the laws of the United States, in the federal court at Frankfort, (Kentucky) will permit of.

THOMAS FLAHOVAN.

F. Downing & Co.

TAKE this method of informing their friends and the public at large, that they continue the HOUSE & SIGN PAINTING BUSINESS.

In all its branches: Papering, and decorating apartments in the most finished style. They undertake likewise Gilding and japanning—Old waiters &c. japanned anew. They have added to the above mentioned branches, that of making new, and repairing old Looking Glasses. They have received an elegant assortment of Gilt Borders, for pictures or looking glass frames. They continue to take shaded and cut profile likenesses with the physionotrace, at their shop, opposite to Mr. Pope's office; where for the use of persons living at a remote distance, will be found, all sorts of paints, ready ground; and fit for immediate use, on the shortest notice, together with new brushes. All such persons by giving the subscribers the dimensions of what they desire to be painted, may be accommodated with a sufficient quantity of paint. They have also, always on hand, a quantity of PUTTY.

Three or four APPRENTICES to the above business, coming well recommended, will meet with encouragement.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN off from the subscriber, living in Frederick county, Virginia, about eleven months ago, a Mulatto fellow named

BOB,

aged about forty-eight years, five feet, eight or nine inches high, a blacksmith by trade, has a scar on his head about the size of a dollar or rather larger, which is not covered with hair; he is extremely fond of liquor, and infrequent when drunk; was purchased of Mr. James Ware, near Lexington, Kentucky, about twelve years ago, and taken to Virginia.—He has no doubt obtained a pass from some worthless person, as he could not have got to Kentucky without one. Any person taking the said fellow and securing him in any jail, or delivering him to Mr. Wilson in Lexington, shall be entitled to the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

JAMES HEARD.

May 1st, 1805.

Clarke Circuit—July term, 1805.

George G. Taylor & George Taylor Jr. compl'ts.

AGAINST
Susanna Madison, widow of Thomas Madison deceased, and Henry Boyer, and Agatha his wife, late Agatha Madison, John H. Madison, Peggy Madison Ann Madison, Thomas Madison, and Patrick H. Madison, heirs and representatives of the said Thomas Madison deceased, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance herein agreeable to the act of assembly, and rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, on motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the third day of the next October term, and answer the complainants' bill; that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for eight weeks successively.

A copy. Teste,

Saml. M. Taylor, c. c. c.